

(Bottles) "The Owl Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine * * * Manufactured for The Owl Drug Co. * * * San Francisco" Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it was a liquid flavored with orange and containing quinine sulphate (4.45 grams per liter).

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said formulary, since said article contained quinine sulphate; whereas said formulary does not provide that elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine shall contain any quinine sulphate, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of said article was not declared on the container thereof.

Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Elixir Iron Quinine and Strychnine", borne on the shipping case and upon the bottle label, was false and misleading, since the article was not elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine since it contained quinine sulphate, which is not an ingredient of elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that statements aforesaid regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the label on the bottle, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for the relief of mental and physical exhaustion, wasting diseases, malaria, loss of appetite, convalescence from exhausting diseases, wasting debility, general run-down conditions, and sleeplessness.

On June 18, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation and the court imposed a fine of \$75.

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

26505. Misbranding of J. H. Mims Iron Tonic. U. S. v. 72 Bottles of J. H. Mims Iron Tonic. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35422. Sample no. 6024-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of J. H. Mims's Iron Tonic the label of which bore false and misleading representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On April 25, 1935, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 bottles of J. H. Mims Iron Tonic at Valdosta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 12, 1935, by the Mims Medicine Co., from Jacksonville, Fla., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of iron salts dissolved in water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "The Great Irish Remedy purifies the blood, useful in the treatment of indigestion, pellagra, dropsy, eczema and rheumatism, gives good rest at night * * * quiets the nerves", was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On June 19, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

26506. Misbranding of Standard Heave Powder, Standard Necro Tabs, Standard Fumoil, Standard Roup Remedy, Standard Curalone, and Standard Sulpho-Carb Antiseptic Tablets. U. S. v. Standard Chemical Manufacturing Co. and John W. Gamble. Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$80 and costs. (F. & D. no. 35973. Sample nos. 41472-A, 3618-B, 3620-B, 23065-B, 23068-B, 23069-B, 23070-B, 23328-B.)

This case was based on shipments of various drug preparations the labeling of which bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 16, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Standard Chemical Manufacturing Co., a corporation, and John W. Gamble, of Omaha, Nebr., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, between the dates of February 10, 1934, and April 23, 1935, from the State of Nebraska into the States of Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa of various drug products that were misbranded.

Analyses showed that the Necro Tabs contained copper sulphate, potassium permanganate, together with a small amount of talc; that the heave powder consisted essentially of partially calcined lime, powdered plant material including a bitter drug, with small proportions of charcoal, compounds of iron and sodium, sulphates, phosphates, and chloride; that the Fumoil consisted of a 12-ounce can containing chlorinated lime, and a 1-ounce bottle containing chiefly eucalyptus oil and a small proportion of sulphuric acid; that the roup remedy consisted of a mixture of copper sulphate, magnesium sulphate, potassium permanganate, and ammonium alum, in powder form; that the Curalone consisted essentially of potassium permanganate, magnesium sulphate, copper sulphate, aluminum sulphate, and a small amount of chlorides and chlorates; and that the Sulpho-Carb Antiseptic Tablets consisted of large white tablets containing sulphocarbates of zinc, calcium, and sodium, mercuric chloride, citric acid, and talc.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that certain designs, devices, and statements regarding their therapeutic and curative effects, appearing on the labels, falsely and fraudulently represented that the heave powder was effective as a heave powder; as a guaranteed remedy for the treatment of heaves, distemper, pinkeye, epizootic, coughs, and colds; as a safe and reliable treatment for heaves and an invaluable remedy for distemper, epizootic, pinkeye, coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles; as acting directly upon the respiratory and digestive organs; was effective in the treatment of an incurable trouble sometimes called "heaves", and in producing remarkable results; was effective in the treatment of heaves, in effecting a cure in 30 to 60 days; was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for coughs and colds, distemper, pinkeye, and epizootic; was effective in the treatment of the symptoms and cause of heaves; in removing the cause of heaves absolutely; in producing marked relief in a few days; and in effecting a cure for heaves; that the Necro Tabs were effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for necro; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for sick hogs; that the Fumoll was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for colds, bronchitis, flu, and pneumonia; and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for colds, bronchitis, flu, and pneumonia in poultry and hogs; that the roup remedy was effective as a preventive of roup; effective as a remedy for roup and canker; effective as a tonic; and effective as an antiseptic remedy and tonic for fowls; that the Curalone was effective as a germicide for certain diseases of man, animals, and poultry; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for sores and certain forms of skin disease, soreness and inflammation of mouth, throat, and eyes, disorders caused by fungus poison, impure water, and impure food; effective as a preventive, treatment, remedy, and cure for digestive troubles and necro in pigs; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for colds, roup, swelled head, watery eyes, bowel trouble, canker, diphtheria, chickenpox, sorehead and diarrhea in poultry; effective as a preventive of many troubles and diseases in poultry; effective as a tonic and conditioner for all poultry; and effective as a treatment for certain skin disorders of animals; and that the Sulpho-Carb Antiseptic Tablets were effective as an antiseptic preventive of the diseases of poultry; effective to reduce the hazard of infection, and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for diseases of poultry; effective for disinfecting sores, lesions of roup, and chickenpox; effective as a treatment for severe worm infestation; and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for coccidiosis and white diarrhea in poultry and for coccidiosis of the kidneys in geese.

The information further charged that the Sulpho-Carb Antiseptic Tablets were adulterated and misbranded also in violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment no. 1497, published under that act.

On November 5, 1936, pleas of guilty were entered on behalf of the defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$5 against each defendant on each count of the information, which in the case of the counts charging misbranding of the Food and Drugs Act amounted to \$80.

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

26507. Misbranding of Neurosine. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Neurosine.
Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 86859.
Sample no. 32448-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of Neurosine. The names and the quantities or proportions of certain substances, appearing on the package and label, purported to be the complete formula of the article; whereas the article